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HOLKHAM SHEEP SHEARING.

From the *New York Evening Post*.

Our correspondent in London has sent us an account of the celebration, on the 5th of July, of the 43d anniversary of Holkham sheep-shearing. On no former occasion, he observes, was there so great an assemblage of the nobility, gentry and yeomanry, from all parts of the kingdom. Among the company present, were, his grace the duke of Bedford, the marquis of Tavistock, the earl of Albermarle, lord Huntingfield, lord Barrington, and son, lord Bradford, lord Nugent, sir Robert Harland, sir Henry Erne, sir Jacob Astley, sir William Bolton, sir John Sinclair, Mr. Rush, American minister, Gen. Boyd, Gen. Harper, Maj. Somerville, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. A. Taylor. The six last named gentlemen are all Americans.

On the second day upwards of six hundred persons sat down to dinner. Amongst the toasts, Mr. Coke proposed the health of Mr. Rush, the United States' ambassador, with thanks to him and the other American gentlemen who honored the meeting with their presence; adding, "May we always live on terms of mutual amity and esteem with the people of that enlightened nation."

Mr. Rush, in rising to return thanks, said, that he felt very sensibly the honor that had been done him. The sentiments respecting the U. States that had been coupled with his name, were reciprocated on his part with entire warmth. There were so many common points of interest and of feeling between the two countries, that all wise men and good men in each must desire to see the existing harmony perpetuated. For the notice taken of Gen. Washington, he felt grateful; he was sure that those of his countrymen who were present on that gratifying occasion also felt grateful. It was, indeed, a name to which every citizen of the United States looked with as much veneration as might be paid to a mortal; and the manner in which it had just been alluded to, was a new proof that his fame was a part of history, and his virtues the property of mankind.

Mr. R. said, that he ought not, perhaps, to trespass longer upon the time of the company; but he felt that he could not sit down without superadding a few words of tribute to the truly noble host—noble in his nature and in his usefulness, as had already been well observed—by whom they were all thus received, thus welcomed; under whose roof, and in the midst of whose possessions, it was difficult to say whether the eye was most struck with what was munificent, or the heart with what was kind; where was beheld a happy and animating union of all that served to recall the memory of the ancient banquet, with the refinements of modern hospitality. "But," continued Mr. R. "anxious as we all are to make our acknowledgements with feelings of personal gratification for his extensive and splendid, and what is better than all, his cordial hospitality; it is as a great and enlightened agriculturalist that he shines most signally. In this capacity it is that he promises to become a benefactor, not to England alone, but to other and distant countries. I can assure you all, gentlemen, that his name is well known in my country; known through the medium of his constant and endearing attentions to all American citizens who have ever had the good fortune to become known to him, and through his great agricultural success and example the United States are an agricultural country. Agriculture is their chief interest now, and I both hope and believe, that it will always continue to be. There is no part of the world to which we look with such prepossession for favorable specimens of its pursuit as in England, and there is no part of England to which we are so much in the habit of looking as to Holkham. Yes, gentlemen, I can assure you again, that its distinguished proprietor is the frequent toast of our country; he is so on account of his personal virtues and worth, of which we have full knowledge, and of the great success to which he has brought, and the still higher perfection to which he aims at carrying, the science of cultivating the soil. We are indebted to his kindness for our breed of the North Devon Cattle; we are indebted to his kindness for specimens of all those curious and useful agricultural machines which we have seen to-day and yesterday, in such successful operation upon his beautiful estate. In proposing therefore, "Mr. Coke and the Holkham agriculture," as a toast, which I now beg leave to do, I am not only according a high gratification to my own feeling; but doing what I am sure all my countrymen would most eagerly join in."

After the loud and continued plaudits that followed this toast had subsided, an appropriate address of thanks was returned by Mr. Coke.

At the late Assizes, held at Niagara, upper Canada, ROBERT GOURLAT, well known for his political writings, was tried and convicted of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to be banished to the United States.

Mr. B. FANGUSON, printer of the Niagara Spectator, was also tried, and found guilty of libellous publications against the provincial government. His sentence is suspended until November next; in the meantime he is to remain in close confinement.

We have copied the following outline of the "New British Insolvent Bill," lately pending, as we are informed, before the House of Lords. Our general interests are so nearly similar with those of Great Britain, that we have no doubt that a perusal of this bill may throw considerable light on a subject that must sooner or later be the topic of an important discussion in our national legislature, without we suppose, what we are very loath to insinuate, that congress may still longer permit an important section of the Constitution which empowers that body "to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States," to slumber; and be of no more value to the people than the parchment which records it. We sincerely hope another session will not be permitted to pass away, before this subject be taken up, not as heretofore uselessly occupying the time of Congress, in speeches, that go for nothing in the scale of legislation, but in earnest endeavours to accomplish the passage of a law that nine-tenths of the Union will cheerfully subscribe to its expediency; provided, its provisions are general, and meet our interests, on equal grounds, as well of the agricultural, and mechanic, as the merchant. At present the mischief occasioned by this blank in our statute book is incalculable, from the various compound of laws that prevail in the different states and territories relating to insolvency; the country has therefore an imperative demand on their representatives to employ forthwith those powers that are specially provided, without which our social compact is set at naught, and is an absurd anomaly no longer to be tolerated without calling Congress to a strict account for gross neglect in the performance of a duty, paramount to all others in such a time of peculiar and general embarrassment.

NOTE.—The extravagant features of the former bill reported on this subject at the last session of Congress, and advocated by Mr. Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania, required that a single debt of \$1000 was necessary to entitle the petitioner to any benefit from this Act. We sincerely hope that this aristocratical provision may be so modified as to embrace general cases arising from every species of commercial intercourse between man and man.

NEW BRITISH INSOLVENT BILL.

The following is the substance of the new Insolvent Debtor's Bill, which passed the British House of Commons on the 22d of June, and underwent a second reading in the House of Lords, on the 29th of the same month. It is copied from the London Times.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

The new Insolvent Debtor's Bill, authorizes his majesty to appoint three barristers, of six years' standing at the least, to be commissioners for the relief of insolvent debtors. It is to be a court of record.—The commissioners are to appoint a chief clerk, four assistant clerks, and a provisional assignee; they shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers, and writings, and of committing for contempt; as well as of fining their officers for negligence or delay.

The said commissioners, chief clerk, and other officers, to take no fee, money, gratuity or reward, from any suitor; nor shall any part of the proceedings, be liable to stamp or other duty whatsoever.

Any person in custody for debt 14 days, may apply for their discharge. The petition to contain a schedule of their debts, as well as of all the effects, real and personal, in possession, reversion or expectancy; and of all debts owing to them.

In case any person shall have been in custody on mesne process for nine months, without claiming the benefit of this act—or shall have been charged in execution upon a judgment—it shall be lawful for any one creditor to the amount of pounds, or for any two to the amount of to apply by petition to the said court, and such prisoner shall be compelled to surrender his or her property for the benefit of all the creditors; and the same forms and conditions shall be observed, as in the case of a voluntary application for relief. In case any person shall refuse to deliver such schedule of their effects, &c. the court shall be empowered to imprison them in the common jail or house of correction, there to be kept at hard labor, until he shall commit himself to the said court.

All the estate of a prisoner, real, as well as freehold and copyhold, as customary, and all personal effects and debts, except wearing apparel, bedding, &c. shall be vested in the provisional assignee—an allowance to be made by such assignee, for the support and maintenance of the prisoner.

Notice of the petitions being filed to be inserted in the London Gazette, and two other newspapers, and shall appoint a day for the creditors to appear before one of the said commissioners, within one calendar month, to prove their respective debts, and to choose an assignee or assignees; and there is a provision for verifying the debts of creditors at a distance, or abroad—The assignee or assignees, chosen by the majority in value of the creditors, shall keep books of the assets received, to which all the creditors shall have free access.

The commissioners to be authorised to compel witnesses to attend to prove or disprove debts, and examine them on oath, and allow or disallow, claims not satisfactorily proved, an appeal to be from the decision of one commissioner to the court, which shall finally determine the same. And in case a creditor shall neglect to prove his debt, he shall for ever be debarred from recovering the same.

The one commissioner who shall have to examine the schedule, and the truth of the statements therein, as well as the manner in which the debts were contracted, and if the debtor shall have put his creditors to unnecessary expense by vexatious or frivolous defence, &c. such commissioner shall report the same to the court.

The provisional assignees shall make over to the assignees chosen by the creditors, all the estate and effects of the prisoner. The assignees appointed by the creditors to be authorised to sue for and recover the debts. And there is a clause to oblige the debtor to execute discharges, &c. They shall make sale of all the effects, upon due notice in The Gazette, and two newspapers, &c.; and the assignee at the end of three months, shall make a just dividend of all funds that shall have come into their hands—Mortgages made prior to the filing of the schedule not to be subject to the assignees.

Where debtors are tenants on estates for life, with power to grant leases, the same power to be transferred to the assignees. Assignees to be allowed to compound with the debtors of the prisoner, with the consent of the creditors. In case assignees shall not discharge the trust, the court shall arrest and commit them to jail, without bail or main-

prise until they account for the proceeds of the estate.

On the final examination of a prisoner, creditors whose debts have been allowed, may put questions to him touching the matter in his petition, and such other matters as the court shall judge to be fit and proper to inquire into. If the prisoner shall answer satisfactorily, the court shall order his discharge, at the end of six months from the date of his commitment. If the opposition shall be deemed frivolous and vexatious, cost to be granted to him. But if it shall appear that the prisoner has contracted any of his debts fraudulently, without having any reasonable or profitable expectation of paying the same, the court shall extend the term of confinement from six months to a period not exceeding three years; and in case the prisoner shall have put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense, by vexatious or frivolous defence to any action, then his confinement may be extended to a period not exceeding twelve months; or if he shall have fraudulently and wilfully omitted in his schedule effects to the amount of 20%, then he shall not be discharged under a period not exceeding nine months.

The court, upon application of three fourths of the creditors in number and value, may order the immediate discharge of the prisoner from custody, provided that such prisoner shall not have contracted any of the debts fraudulently.

On the discharge of a prisoner, judgment shall be entered up, in one of the superior courts—and in case his debts shall not exceed 500*l.* then the judgment shall be entered up for a less sum, if a petition to that effect shall be presented to the court, by three fourths in number and value of the creditors.

Prisoners who take a false oath, to incur the penalties of perjury.

In case any person discharged shall come into the possession of any stock in the public funds which the judgment entered up could not touch, the assignees may apply to the court, setting forth the case, and the court may remand the debtor to custody, in the actual gaol, not rules or liberties, until he shall surrender such funds.

None but attorneys or solicitors in the superior courts to be allowed to act in this court.

The names of all persons discharged, to be inserted in the London Gazette. This act to continue till , in the year ; but it may be repealed or altered at any time.

When the above bill was called up in the House of Lords for a second reading, the following debate took place.

Insolvent debtor's bill—Lord Auckland rose on the order of the day for the second reading of this bill. He wished that the task of recommending this measure had fallen into abler hands than his, and should have been glad to have seen the subject taken up by the noble and learned lord who was the parent of the act about to expire. He hoped, however, for the indulgence of their lordships, while he stated the grounds on which he thought the principle of the bill ought to be adopted, and trusted he should have their general co-operation in the committee, in order to render it as perfect and unobjectionable as possible. He thought the general object of the bill was one in which their lordships could not but concur. It was the principle of the bill about to expire, that imprisonment should be shortened; but the law which it suspended gave the power of unlimited imprisonment to the creditor, and pointed to the prison as the means

of procuring payment, not merely from the fears of the creditor, but from the humanity of his friends. The act about to expire took away this power of severe and unlimited imprisonment, and provided that the honest debtor, on making a fair surrender to his creditors, should be restored to liberty. He thought the gratitude of the country was due to the noble and learned lord, for introducing this principle into the act which formed the existing law. That law was adopted as an experiment; but whatever objections might justly be made in the details, it was fit the principle should be permanent. It was clear, however, from the evidence which had been taken before the house of commons, and the petitions against the act on their lordship's table, that they could not continue the law as it now stood. The present bill was, therefore, introduced as a substitute, and its duration was limited to five years. To show the necessity of some alteration in the law, his lordship read several extracts from the evidence taken before the committee of the house of commons, and proceeded to describe the clauses of the bill. He approved of the clauses for compelling the surrender of property and granting allowances to debtors; but objected to that which gives the assignees a power over interests in remainder or reversion. These might often be of great value to the parties, when their sale would produce very little to the creditors. He thought it would be cruel to force all the individuals who might be fit objects for the benefit afforded by this bill to confine themselves within the walls of a prison. In the present state of the gaols, that would be impracticable. He was, therefore, against the clause which deprived prisoners of the advantage of the rules. He also disapproved of the excepting clauses, and in particular that relating to crown debtors, and hoped that their lordships would concur with him in omitting it. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time.

The earl of Limerick was against the bill. The act introduced by his noble and learned friend, which was now fortunately about to expire, had produced very mischievous effects in Ireland. It was there not uncommon for debtors to threaten their creditors with "taking a Redesdale." If the bill now proposed, passed, it would make the property of the country change hands in the course of half a century. He could mention one instance of the effects of the existing act in Ireland. An officer who had taken the benefit of that act, now administered justice on the very bench by which he had been released from prison. The bill now proposed would make all the nobility and gentry of the three kingdoms subject to the bankrupt laws; but of these laws they would have all the disadvantage without being entitled to any of their benefits. The bill not only forced the sale of interests, but of estates in reversion, though, as was justly observed by the noble lord, these sales could produce little to the creditors. Thus, however, all the fences which had hitherto surrounded property in this country were to be broken down, merely under pretence that a few individuals took an unfair advantage of them. He believed this abuse was confined to a few, and it certainly afforded no reason for an alteration of such magnitude in a law of the country. He hoped the noble and learned lords in that house would make this measure the object of their serious attention.

The lord chancellor wished to state, that, for his part, it was quite impossible, with the other duties he had to perform, that he could give his assistance;

either to this bill or to another relative to the bankrupt laws before their lordships. It was scarcely to be expected that in half an hours deliberation in a committee, the objectionable parts of such measures could be properly corrected. He could only say, that, considering the judicial duties he had to perform in that house and in the court of chancery, it was impossible he could give effectual assistance in passing these measures.

Lord Barnley regretted that the whole business which had occupied the house of commons for some months should come all at once before their lordships.

The earl of Lauderdale was not to be supposed acquainted with the circumstances which had occasioned this bill to come before their lordships at so late a period of the session. In consequence of this delay, they were, however, placed in the embarrassing situation of being obliged to pass the bill, in its imperfect state, or to reject it altogether. He thought it was due to their lordships' house, and the learned persons who sat in it, that more time should be given for the consideration of such subjects. He thought the best course would be to leave the law in its present state for another year.

Lord Auckland observed, that their lordships could not now return to the old laws, nor could they renew that which was about to expire on account of the objections which existed against it. He therefore suggested, that the proper course would be to allow the bill to go into a committee, and after it was amended to limit its duration to one year instead of five. The bill was then read a second time.

On the 5th of July the bill was called up again in the house of lords, and, on motion of lord Auckland, the further consideration of it was postponed to that day three months.

SLAVE TRADE.

London, July 9.—The following is a copy of the address moved by Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, upon this subject, and which was unanimously agreed to:—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to assure his Royal Highness, that we acknowledge, with becoming thankfulness, the zealous and persevering efforts which, in conformity with former addresses of this House, his Royal Highness has made for accomplishing the total annihilation of African slave trade, by all foreign powers whose subjects had hitherto been engaged in it:

"That we also congratulate his Royal Highness on the success with which his efforts have been already attended; that guilty traffic having been declared, by the concurrent voice of all the great powers of Europe assembled in congress, to be 'repugnant to the principles of humanity and of universal morality.'

That, consequently, on this declaration all the states, whose subjects were formally concerned in this criminal traffic, have since prohibited it; the greater part absolutely and entirely; some for a time partially, on that part of the coast of Africa only which is to the north of the line; of the two states which still tolerate the traffic, one will soon cease to be thus distinguished; the period which Spain has solemnly fixed for the total abolition of the trade being near at hand: one power alone has hitherto forborne to specify any period when the traffic shall be absolutely abandoned:

That the United States of America were honora-

bly distinguished as the first which pronounced the condemnation of this guilty traffic; and that they have successively passed various laws for carrying their prohibition into effect: That, nevertheless, we cannot but hear with feelings of regret, that notwithstanding the strong condemnation of the crime by all the great powers of Europe, and by the United States of America, there is reason to fear that the measures which have been hitherto adopted for actually suppressing these crimes are not yet adequate to the purpose:

That we never, however, can admit the persuasion, that so great and generous a people as that of France, which has condemned this guilty commerce in the strongest terms, will be less earnest than ourselves to wipe away so foul a blot on the character of a christian people.

That we are, if possible, still less willing to admit such a supposition in the instance of the United States, a people derived originally from the same common stock with ourselves, and favoured like ourselves, in a degree hitherto, perhaps, unequalled in the history of the world, with the enjoyment of religious and civil liberty, and all their attendant blessings:

That the consciousness that the Government of this country was originally instrumental in leading the Americans into this criminal course, must naturally prompt us to call on them the more importunately to join us in endeavouring to put an entire end to the evil of which it is productive:

That we also conceive that the establishment of some concert and co-operation in the measures to be taken by the different Powers for the execution of their common purpose, may, in various respects, be of great practical utility; and that under the impression of this persuasion, several of the European States have already entered into Conventional arrangements for seizing vessels engaged in the criminal traffic, and for bringing to punishment those who shall still be guilty of these nefarious practices:

That we therefore supplicate his Royal Highness to renew his beneficent endeavours, more especially with the Government of France and of the United States of America, for the effectual attainment of an object which we all profess equally to have in view; and we cannot but indulge the confident hope that these efforts may yet, ere long, produce their desired effect, may ensure the practical enforcement of principles universally acknowledged to be undeniably just and true; and may obtain for the long afflicted people of Africa the actual termination of their wrongs and miseries, and may destroy for ever that fatal barrier, which by obstructing the ordinary course of civilization and social improvement, has so long kept a large portion of the Globe in darkness and barbarism, and rendered its connexion with the civilized and christian nations of the earth a fruitful source only of wretchedness and desolation."

At Doctor's Commons, Eng, on the 10th of July a suit was brought by a Mrs. Turner, against her husband F. M. Turner, esq. for a separation, on the ground of adultery. The fact of adultery was proved, and the Court pronounced sentence of separation. The husband, who was present, was so much affected at the sentence, that he burst into a flood of tears.

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF G. BRITAIN.

The items of late news from England which we insert to-day, furnish unequivocal proof of the disturbed state of that country, which even the prompt exertions of military power can scarcely subdue; the Prince Regent, himself, pronounces coercive steps necessary, in his address on the closing of Parliament, when he says that, the welfare and prosperity of *all* classes of his majesty's subjects cannot be promoted, without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity: and which is to be effected, according to the intimation that follows, at the point of the bayonet.

As to the accomplishment of any reform in parliament, the abolition of sinecures, or the many grievances that are so loudly and so justly complained of, there seems no chance at present of success, without the military favour the change, which is altogether improbable, so long as the "reformers," are not directed by abler or more respectable leaders than a HUNT, a CARTWRIGHT, or a CONNET—the pseudo patriots of the day.

Should force eventually be required to put these tumults down, it would certainly be more congenial to humanity to permit this description of persons to quit the country, than to thin them off by the havoc which the military would necessarily commit, if called out to act against them.

The resolutions adopted at the Smithfield meeting, in London, are of a character that must stagger the adherents of the British monarchy, and create an awful forboding of the inevitable destiny of a corrupt government, hastening to its dissolution; but which might be averted by a rational reform, and a wholesome and pure administration of affairs, by the representatives of the people, if chosen by the simple majority of its citizens. The sixteenth resolution, appealing to the army to make common cause with the nation, is a bold step, and if successful, would tend more towards the subversion of the present form of the British government than any measure yet proposed. Considering the restriction of the press, we wonder how this paragraph got into print.

These indications of general distress, arising as well out of political as pecuniary embarrassments, and emanating from all quarters of the kingdom, seem to verify in a considerable degree, the picture of oppression traced out by the magic pencil of the immortal bard, full two centuries ago.

"This land—this dear land,

Is now leased out "

Like to a tenement, or pelting farm:—

England, bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious surge
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,
With inky blots, and rotten parchment bonds."

SHAKESPEARE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The ship *Martha*, captain Sketchley, arrived here on Saturday, in 31 days from Liverpool. The editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received papers to the 24th, and London papers to the evening of the 23rd July.—Those of the latest dates are principally filled with accounts of numerous meetings of the people in various places, on the subject of their grievances.—The meeting at Smithfield on the 21st caused considerable alarm in London; the Mayor stated that information had been laid before him, on oath, that

it was intended by that meeting to proceed to acts of open violence and bloodshed. The numbers assembled at Smithfield were estimated at from 50 to 90,000, who peacefully dispersed in the afternoon.

Lord Sidmouth has addressed circular letters to the Lords Lieutenant of the manufacturing counties, directing them to give orders to the yeomanry cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to assist the magistrates in the preservation of the public peace. It is stated that upwards of 120 thousand men are enrolled in the Reform Societies in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire.

An order in council of the 12th July prohibits the exportation of gunpowder, salt petre, or any sort of arms and ammunition, to the ports within the dominion of Spain.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th, to the 24th of Aug. The following is the Regent's Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great regret that I am obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I cannot close this session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of the circulation and currency of the kingdom demands my warmest acknowledgements; and I entertain a confident expectation that the measures adopted, as the result of this inquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year. I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any additions to the burthens of the people; but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the country. And I derive much satisfaction from the belief that the means you have devised for the purpose are calculated to press as lightly on all the classes of the community, as could be expected when so great an effort was to be made.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

I have observed with great concern the attempts that have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress, to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and government of the country. No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity. You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ, for this purpose, the powers entrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that, on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavours, in co-operation with the magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those, whose project, if successful, could only aggravate the evils which it is professed to remedy; and who, under the pretence of reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy constitution.

Resolutions adopted at the Smithfield meeting.

1. Resolved, therefore, That every person born in Great Britain and Ireland, is, by inherent right free.
2. That, for the protection of the life, the liberty, and the property of every member in a free state, it is expedient and essential that a code of laws should be established, and an executive administration thereof provided.
3. That, as life, liberty, and property, are equally dear to every man, whatever may be his rank, condition, or attainment, it follows, of necessity, that every man in a free state, is equally entitled to a voice in the enactment of such laws, and their provisional administration.
4. That to support the just expences attendant upon a due administration of the law, fair proportioned contributions from every member of the community ought to be equitably laid.
5. That, the rights of all being equal, no freeman in Great Britain or Ireland ought to be taxed without his previous admission to a participation of universal right.
6. That this universal right may be exercised in the choice of representatives, to be fairly and freely nominated, or chosen, by the voices or votes of the largest portioin of the whole members of the state.
7. That the persons who at present compose the British House of Commons, have not been fairly and freely nominated, or chosen, by the voices and votes of the largest proportion of the members of the state.
8. Therefore, that any laws which may hereafter be enacted, or any taxes which may be imposed, by the present British House of Commons, ought not, in equity, to be considered obligatory upon those who are unjustly excluded from giving their voices or votes in the choice of Representatives.
9. That from and after the 1st day of January, 1820, we cannot conscientiously, consider ourselves bound in equity by any future enactment which may be made by any persons styling themselves our Representatives, other than those who shall be fully, freely, and fairly chosen by the voices or votes of the largest proportion of the members of the state.
10. That, with a view to accelerate the choice of legal and just representatives of the whole people, we will cause books to be forthwith opened in the different parishes of this metropolis, for the enrolment of the names and residence of every man, of mature age and sound mind, resident therein, so as to enable him to give his vote, when legally required so to do.
11. That an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, requesting he will be graciously pleased to issue his writs to the Sheriffs and other returning officers of the different counties and cities of this empire, to cause representatives to be chosen agreeably to be chosen agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, and to assemble in Parliament in January next.
12. That it is the right of every individual to retain and express his religious opinions, without being answerable to any human tribunal; and that it is wicked, intollerant, and unjust, to impose civil disabilities on account of any difference in religious profession.
13. That this meeting has witnessed with the deepest sympathy and regret the sufferings of our fellow countrymen of Ireland, professing the Catholic faith, who by the unjust, arbitrary, and cruel laws of a self-elected Legislature, have been long subjected to the severest miseries which one body of men can inflict upon another.
14. That the applicants for Catholic emancipation often repeated, and always barbarously refused, prove, beyond all doubt, that the only means by which the Catholics can hope for the removal of their disabilities, is by uniting with the people of England and Scotland, and demanding radical reform, which, by restoring to all men equal rights, will secure to our Catholic countrymen the free enjoyment of all they ask.
15. That an address, expressing these our sentiments, be prepared by the Committee, signed by Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the leading members of the Catholic Body in Ireland, for the purpose of general circulation.
16. That this meeting hereby solemnly proclaim their sincere desire for an union of all sincere Reformers, and they now offer [the hand of good will to all whom] the call of domestic, private, or public affairs, compel to remain passive well-wishers to the cause of their brother sufferers; and above all to the British soldier, that he may not be driven by the fear of starvation, the horror of a lacerated back or the loss of life by a drumhead court-martial, to deeds in defence of the system which his soul abhors.
17. That this meeting solemnly disclaims the debt impudently and falsely called national; that, as it was contracted by boroughmongers to pay the principal and interest of the same.
18. That this meeting unequivocally disclaim any share or participation in the disgraceful and cowardly acts of the boroughmongers, in placing the brave Napoleon a prisoner, to perish upon a desert island, shut out from human society, and torn from his only son, whilst he is exposed to the brutal insolence of hired keepers.

A serious calamity has befallen Mr. Moore, the poet, in consequence of the conduct of a deputy he had employed some years at Bermuda, and who has embezzled a considerable sum of money, for which Mr. M. is of course responsible. An attachment is decreed against his person.

A splendid Comet was visible in the North of Europe, the beginning of July.

The Persian Ambassador was packing up his valuables, to quit London. He is to pass through France, and the Continent of Europe.

The last quarterly report of the King of England's health, states his bodily health to be firm, without any visible alteration.

On the night of the 7th of July, says the Courier, the Cockney astronomers were all gazing at the Comet. Some of them saw it in the South, and some in the North.

Admiral CORNWALLIS died in Southampton England, on the 5th ult.

FROM ITALY.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, Aug. 9.

The following extract of a letter is from Dr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer of Greenbush, in this state, a young gentleman now in Europe, and where he has been for several years to complete his studies in the medical art. April 20, 1819.

I began my letter to you on the crater of Mount Vesuvius. The extreme heat of the river of lava, by the light of which I wrote the above, prevented my continuing. We have descended about 150 feet—our guides would go no farther. Our company have gone to Naples—H. and myself have determined to pass this night here, and are now writing by the light of a torch on warm lava, that flowed seven days ago. An eruption of some consequence took place last night, and the lava is running in a stream of about 7 feet wide, at the rate of about three miles an hour. Nothing can possibly be imagined more sublime—the smoke issuing from the glowing torrent, is like a cloud of fire; part of the mountain seems on fire, while below it appears the very centre of desolation and gloom. At break of day we mount again to descend further into the crater, and see the sun rise from its mouth. I may perhaps try more experiments. I have written your name in the burning lava, and it has cooled—the piece is beside me. I also put in a five franc piece—the impression is good, and you shall one day see it. Our torch is about going out, and I must stop to finish to-morrow at Naples. Two distinct eruptions have just taken place, and cast out heated stones to the height of 100 or 150 feet.

NAPLES, 22.—I scarcely know what you will think when you open this letter. If it was not for the sake of the place where I began it, you should never see it. We passed the night very well on the mountain. Our guides cleared away the larger stones, and left us none bigger than eggs, we placed our great coats in this little hollow, and were comfortable enough. We required no covering—at our feet issued a small column of heated air; beneath us too warm air oozed up, but the great coats prevented us being steamed. H. found that he was too warm, and got up to walk about. I had quiet to enjoy the superb sight before me. Some provisions were sent to us by the party; it arrived about eleven o'clock. Fatigue was a good opiate, and our sleep was sweet. Our guides slept on the bare stones beside us. At 3 we took some bread and wine, and again began the ascent. Our route now lay in another direction. It was not so difficult as what we had ascended the evening before. Before 5 we were at the top, and waited only a few minutes to see the purple tinge of the horizon gradually change into brightened gold, a sea of clouds floated far beneath us—it resembled an undulated plain of cotton whose edges were tinged and burnished by the rays of the morning. The scenery below was lost; nought appeared but the fiery summit on which we stood, and the tops of lofty mountains around, that rose above the clouds that settled on their sides.

We continued our labor, and got near the mouth of the crater: the wind drove the smoke towards us, and we were obliged to descend and try the other side. We rose to the highest point, and thence a gradual descent took us to the mouth of the largest crater. Its shapes constantly varied; at present there are two fountains, whence issue the smoke and stones. We could not observe the bottom very plainly—to descend was impossible. The

smaller crater has three of these nostrils or breathing holes smaller than the first, but more active.—The wind drove the smoke in such a manner, that we saw the bottom on the other side. Our guides were urging us to descend—a shower of hot stones and cinder had more influence than their entreaties. The lava is seen in neither crater, but flows through a subterranean canal, almost horizontal, and does not appear till it forces through the crust about 159 yards from the crater. It forms at once a river about 7 feet wide, and flows at the rate of between 2½ and three miles an hour: its depth cannot be told. The present stream issued in this spot, seven days ago, and continues till running; it resembles flowing liquid iron, running in a gutter, which it seems to have formed, having on either side a perpendicular wall of lava, about three inches thick, serving as a kind of raceway. About a mile from the orifice, it spreads into a large bed or lake, and there cools, gradually becoming black on the surface, and still glowing beneath. Occasionally the river changes its course; this gave us an opportunity of breaking several times the crust that covers the stream to see the hot lava below. In some places, where all was cold, we broke it and found it quite hollow beneath, by the extrication of the gas. Usually a heavy wind breaks the crust, and then they fall in every direction, giving the whole mountain a terrific appearance. At a distance it looks like new-ploughed land, and of the same colour; as we approach, it is much more rough and hideous. Having taken some more impressions in the lava, we turned to survey the scene around us. The clouds hung on the foot of the mountain, and only permitted us to see the gloomy cone on which we stood. The genius of desolation may be said to reign over this dreary realm; not a sign of vegetation relieves the eye, wearied and sad with the horrible and bleak expanse that environed us. How melancholly are the feelings excited in such a situation! how much more so are the recollections it recalls! I felt as if we alone stood on the ruins of the universe—as if chaos was come again; nor can I think of it without emotion. A long and distressing walk on the broken lava brought us to the place where we had slept. Our last descent began here, and when once at the foot of the upper part of the mountain, we rapidly went in seven minutes the same distance that we were an hour in ascending the day before. The fathers received us kindly at the hermitage, where we breakfasted on bread and wine.

The clouds had now dispersed, and we enjoyed a view of the superb bay of Naples. I must say, (nor do I know how far prejudice influences my saying so) that it is not inferior to the bay of N.York. The famed places that skirt its shores, gave to it a reputation and classic interest that New York cannot boast—and as long as Homer, Virgil, Horace, and Pliny, are read—so long will this bay be the most interesting in the world. Independent of these writers, the fertile soil that envelopes the foot of Vesuvius, with its burning craters, the number of cities and villages destroyed by its dreadful workings, will ever attract the lover of a landscape and the student of nature. The cities over which we walk—the palaces over which we sail—the lakes, half swallowed—and mountains ejected in a single night—all add to the interest of the place. Such were my thoughts as my mule came down the base of the mountains, at the little village of Ricina, from whence we had descended the day before into Herculaneum.

The Theatre alone is now shewn, some persons having been lost in the excavations, they are now closed to the public—and through the inadvertency of others, we are deprived of pleasure and instruction. To Pompeii is 8 miles, and we took a kind of chaise for the day. The Neapolitan chaise, or cabriolet, is a very small gig, into which two very small persons may squeeze—one of them drives and the coachman stand behind to whip the horse, which is exclusively his prerogative, and the passengers cannot prevent him from making the horse run all the distance. Pompeii, as it is shewn to visitors, is more interesting than Herculaneum, since it is part of a city exposed to light, and open to day. We walk by day light in the streets; enter the houses and temples, and visit the forum and tombs, the same as an ancient town, but cannot forget, that since the year 79, till within a short time, the ashes of Vesuvius have hid it from the day. The temple of Isis is the most complete: few houses have the second story—the first are perfect, and are each known. Thus several cook shops, a bake-house, a surgeon's or druggist's, a milkman's, &c. are at once recognised by the signs painted on the walls, and frequently the name is seen too. One of the streets must have been superb—it yet exhibits the marks of carriage wheels. The workmen and guides are very strict: I wanted a square piece of marble, which served as a floor to one of the courts, although it laid loose on the ashes, yet they replaced it; nor had a bribe, far beyond its intrinsic value, any effect. They gave me to understand that both their necks would answer for it.

I wrote to you from Leghorn. We went from thence to Pisa, Lucca and Florence; the latter is a beautiful and interesting place, in the vale of Arno, one of the most luxuriant in the world. From Florence to Rome is 200 miles; we arrived in the Holy Week, and saw the ceremonies of Easter. The religious ceremonies were the most splendid I ever saw. The pope, 20 cardinals, 30 bishops, and lots of deacons officiated. About 30,000 persons were in St. Peter's during the service. We got by chance with the ambassadors, but though luck favored us in the cathedral, it left us to shift for ourselves at the door, and we mingled in a crowd of 150,000 persons who knelt to receive the benediction of his holiness.

The illumination of St. Peter's, and the fire-works were superb beyond description. They are said to have cost more than one million of dollars, and still his holiness cannot clear his dominions of banditti—he is too poor. Part of the way from Rome to this place, guard houses are built every quarter of a mile, and we had frequently a soldier on each side of the carriage to protect us from robbers. Still the traveller sees every mile crosses erected on the grave of some murdered traveller, or the limb of some wretched victim of the law.

From Rome we crossed the Pontine marshes—the travelling is 10 miles an hour—the people look as if nature was sinking to rest, still they are the only contented folks I have seen in Italy. Formerly felons were condemned to act here as postilions; at present things are not so bad, and only want proper management.

The five Persian Students who had been three years in England, were on the eve of returning home. One of them, Oostude Muhomed Ali, is united to a Miss Dudley, an English lady of talents, who accompanies him.

CONTAGIOUS FEVER.

For those who may not have an opportunity of perusing an interesting article in the *Edinburgh Review* for March, 1819, "On the Causes, Cure, and Prevention of Contagious Fever," we have made a few extracts, which it is thought will be found peculiarly fit for perusal at this season of the year, when a febrile contagion is spreading, to a greater or lesser extent, in most of our populous cities; but whether peculiar to the climate or not, it is for the faculty to judge, as many circumstances combine to impress a mere superficial observer, with the idea that the excessive heat of our summer atmosphere generates this contagion, which, when fostered under many concomitant causes, at length assumes the fearful and alarming character of the yellow fever. This opinion seems to be corroborated by many European writers, who almost invariably assert, with confidence, that epidemic fevers are, in their climate, generated in the first instance, by *defective nutrition*; whereas, the fact is quite the reverse in this country, as a sufficient quantity of *wholesome food* may be always obtained, in almost any situation of life.

We have chosen a few passages relating to fevers generally, which, though written more particularly with reference to the Typhus fever, prevalent some time back in Great Britain, may be of use to many persons residing near or in the vicinity of the present malignant fever, that excites so much alarm in some of our sea board cities:—

Relating to the situation of the fever patient, the Review says, he "is surrounded, for two or three feet, by an atmosphere of his own, very deleterious to all persons susceptible of the disease who may happen to be exposed to it. As a matter of precaution, therefore, strict non inter-course with the sick should be enforced; and those whom duty or inclination leads to visit the patient, should be very careful not to inhale his breath, or expose themselves to the steam of perspirable matter which rises from his body when the bed-clothes are turned down, for the purpose of rendering him any offices of help. While engaged in such duties, they should hold in their breath for a time; and, if under the unavoidable necessity of inhaling the tainted atmosphere, they should as soon afterwards as possible, blow from the nose, and wash the mouth, with a view of detaching any infectious particles that may be adhering to these passages. All the discharges of the patient should be thrown away as soon as they are rendered, and the vessel washed with boiling water. But the most important precaution of all is, to maintain perpetual circulation of air in the patient's chamber. For this purpose, a small chink of the window should be left open, both at top and bottom, and the opposite window, where there is one, or else the door of the room, should also be a little opened. When open windows cannot be had recourse to, on account of high winds, or other inclemency of the weather, a small fire must be kindled in the grate. Though not considerable enough to raise the temperature of the room above a degree or two, it will have the salutary effect of causing a current, and frequent renewal of the air in the chamber. For the better success of ventilation, the bed-curtains should never be drawn close around the patient, but merely one of them let down to screen him from the irritation of the light.

"It is very seldom, particularly in the abodes of the poor, that ventilation is sufficiently attended to; this arises partly from their natural carelessness, but more especially from their groundless apprehension of the effects of a slight draught."

hension of the patient's 'catching cold' from the admission of cool air. We call this groundless apprehension, because, in an uniformly low temperature, patients are little liable to colds: it is only sudden alternations that give rise to them. Besides, we have observed, that when the body is under fever, it is not so susceptible, as in health, of minor diseases like catarrh.

"In small, close, and filthy chambers, where contagious fever is, the air of the apartment will soon become so surcharged with contagious effluvium, that the majority of those who inhale it, will afterwards take the disease: but if free air be admitted the virus becomes so diffused, that the air of the room may be respired without danger.

"We must agree with Dr. Bateman, in condemning the custom, so frequently adopted, of sprinkling the sick chamber with aromatic vinegar, or other perfumes. These, most assuredly, have not the smallest influence in preventing infection; but, on the contrary, rather tend to vitiate the air. As they disguise offensive smells, we fear they are too often employed as a succedanum for ventilation.

"With regard to camphor bags, nosegays, smelling bottles &c. in which many put their trust for safety, when they visit an infected chamber, we are satisfied they can have no good effect whatever, unless in so far as they give confidence to the mind of those who employ them, and prevent the depressing passion of fear—a passion that predisposes wonderfully to the reception of all contagious diseases.

"As to the sphere of the contagious effluvium, and the distance at which it may affect persons exposed to it,—there is, we think, the most convincing and satisfactory proof, deduced from a long course of experiments and observations, that the exhalations radiate from the body of the patient only to the distance of two or three feet, provided the noxious vapour be not accumulated, and condensed in the room, for want of ventilation.

"When the mattresses, blankets, linen, clothes, or furniture, are imbued with contagious matter, actual contact with these substances is necessary to produce infection. Yet it is frequently surprising how slight and accidental a contact may be sufficient to produce the effect: and when we reflect how often the disease is propagated by means of infected lodging houses, bedding, clothes, goods, &c. we ought to be on our guard; and on all occasions attend rigidly to purification of suspected articles of apparel or furniture, by fumigating, boiling, scouring, and freely exposing them to the breeze.

"We would recommend, for the general welfare (what has already been so far done in Ireland, Glasgow, and Edinburgh,) that certain individuals in every town or country should erect themselves into an Association for the Suppression of Fever. Their number should be proportioned to the size or populousness of the district which their exertions are meant to protect: and in other respects they should be men of diligence and intelligence. It is essential to the object of the Institution, that the members should consist of those who, from their rank, intellect, or influence, have the confidence of the lower orders."

"The Association should proceed to procure tenements to be converted into temporary Fever-hospitals. Architectural requisites are of no consequence, provided the premises be but large, dry, and well ventilated. Indeed, their internal fitting up cannot be too simple.

"When patients are removed to the hospital,

they must be stripped, and well washed with warm water and soap; taking care to cut off their hair, and remove all their ordinary clothes. These after being carefully washed and dried, must be put aside in a store-room for the purpose, until the patient goes out of the hospital. During his stay in the establishment, when not confined to bed, he should be accommodated with a hospital-dress, consisting of double flannel or fleecy hosiery.

"Although it be a matter of primary importance to have the sick conveyed from their own houses during the first days of fever, as it inexpressibly lessens the danger of diffusing the disease, still in the ulterior stages, or even in the last stage, such removal is by no means without use. But on such occasions the Inspectors must be prepared to encounter a great deal of obloquy and opposition from the relatives of the patient: for no popular prejudice is more strong than that which holds it dangerous to move a patient under such circumstances. The certainty of 'catching cold,' and many other casualties, will be prophetically announced as the result of such an unheard-of measure. We can, nevertheless, assure our readers that such a removal, even in the last stage of fevers, may, in general, be effected with perfect safety: nay, free exposure to the air will be often salutary. The only consideration that can make the measure at all questionable is, the debility of the patient—not the risk of exposing him. The debility, for instance, may be so great as to render him unable to bear the erect posture in a sedan chair; but even then, he may be laid on a mattress, or truckle-bed, in the horizontal posture, and in this way carried to the hospital.

"We have only further to remark, that all visits of relations to patients, unless in cases of approaching death, should be steadily interdicted; as contagion has very often been traced to such imprudent communications.

"Too much care cannot be bestowed in cleansing those hot-beds of contagion, the dirty and infected hovels of the poor; without it, we may multiply houses of recovery to no purpose. As soon as the sick are removed, the house should be carefully swept; every neglected corner must be emptied—and all useless rubbish burnt or buried. Every apartment must then be fumigated with nitric or muriatic acid in a state of vapour. The next step is to wash the floor and furniture with soap and water, and to whitewash the walls with lime. After this, fires must be lighted, and the doors and windows thrown open for a few hours, so as to ensure a thorough perflation of air. Articles of bedding, after being exposed to the acid fumes, should be hung up to the breeze. The fumigation should be performed under the direction of the Medical Inspector, and repeated, if he deem it necessary. With regard to the acid to be employed, we have only to remark, that the muriatic, though weaker than the nitric, has a stronger chemical affinity to animal matter; and as it is at the same time more diffusible, it should in general be preferred. Besides, it is cheaply and easily obtained; the only necessary articles being sulphuric acid and some common kitchen salt. By pouring the former upon the latter, a sufficient quantity of acid vapour will be speedily disengaged; and it may be increased at pleasure by the application of moderate heat. The oxymuriatic acid gas (chlorine of Sir H. Davy) has also a remarkable power in destroying infectious matter; and is readily obtained by pouring sulphuric acid upon a mixture of pulverised per-oxvd (black) of manganese, water, and common salt."

CHARACTER of LORD HALIFAX.

I send you for publication, the character of the Earl of HALIFAX, against whom the famous JOHN WILKES recovered heavy damages in an action at law. Lord Halifax undertook, in his official capacity as Secretary of State, and agreeably to a long standing usage which he found to have prevailed in the office he then held, to issue a *general warrant*, and although Mr. Wilkes was not named in it, he was, by virtue of that warrant, taken into custody. On that occasion, the depositaries of his *private papers* were broken open; and the *papers* found therein made subject to an inquisitorial investigation, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, evidence that might convict him of libellous, seditious or treasonable conduct. But the adjudication alluded to being in favor of Mr. Wilkes, the question became settled as to the illegality of those warrants. M.

Selection from the Memoirs of Rich. Cumberland, esq.

"I am persuaded (says Mr. Cumberland) that Lord HALIFAX was formed to be a good man; he, also, might have been a great one. His mind was large: his spirit was active: his ambition honorable. He had a carriage noble and imposing. His first approach attracted notice; his subsequent address ensured respect. If his talents were not so solid as some, nor, altogether, so deep as others, yet they were brilliant, popular, and made to glitter in the eyes of men. Splendor was his passion; his good fortune threw opportunities in his way to have supported it; but his ill fortune blasted all those energies which should have been reserved for the crisis of his public fame. The first offices of the state, the highest offices which his sovereign could bestow, were showered upon him; when the spring of his mind was broken, and his genius, like a vessel overloaded with treasure, but far gone in decay, was precipitated to ruin by the freight, that, in its better days, would have crowned him with prosperity and riches."

From the Salem Gazette.

Elements of the Orbit of the late Comet, by Nathaniel Bowditch.

Perihelion distance 0.5239328. (The sun's mean distance from the earth being 1.) Time of passing the perihelion, 1819, June 27d. 4h. 23 min. 38 sec. mean time at Greenwich. Inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic 81 deg. 21 min. 54 sec. Longitude of the ascending node 273 deg. 46 min. 57 sec. Place of the perihelion (on the orbit) 284 deg. 13 min. 49 sec. Motion direct.

These elements were computed from the observations made at Salem on the 5th, 6th and 13th of July, which were selected as the most accurate.—The first approximation was made by Delambre's method, and the correction by La Place's, and the labor was considerably increased on account of the necessity of using *second differences*. Some alteration may be found necessary when all the observations are combined, particularly as the observations could not be made very accurately, the comet being very near the horizon. The geocentric longitudes and latitudes were computed by these elements for July 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 18, 19 and 22, and were found to agree very nearly with the observations at Salem, also with those at Cambridge, by Professor Farrar, and at Nantucket, by the Hon. Walter Folger.

From the time of the first appearance of the comet in the beginning of July, till it ceased to be visible, it was receding from the Earth and from the Sun. When first discovered, it was at about three quarters of the Sun's distance. Its apparent path may be traced by means of these elements, but it is necessary, as the comet is no longer visible.

No comet yet observed agrees with these elements; it must therefore be considered as a *new comet* to be added to the catalogue of those already observed, and published in several treatises of Astronomy.

FROM THE "NEW ERA."

Madame de Genlis puts the following words in the mouth of her hero, Julien Delmour, who is the historian of his own singular adventures.

"Every Frenchman who attained the age of maturity, and was present at the opening of this tremendous drama, or happened to be in France when it commenced, was forced to take a part, so that whoever knew how to write with tolerable correctness, might, if party spirit did not render him blind, vindictive, or calumnious, flatter himself with the hope of producing some interesting memoirs on the occasion. Now, in addition to my being extremely envious, as to all that passes around me, many have given me the credit of observing events with accuracy and minuteness. Born in the plebian class, I never blushed for my origin, nor have I ever entertained that hatred against nobles and courtiers, which is so often prompted by injustice, while it inwardly betrays a spirit of envy and detraction. Having seen vices, virtues, and follies in every rank, I have maturely reflected on the incidents, manners, and peculiarities of this epoch, faithfully describing whatever I saw most remarkable, and taking special care not to be influenced either by partiality or exaggeration in the recital."

The Bridal of Tiermain; and Harold the Dauntless, two poems which were published in England some time back, are stated in an advertisement in the Edinburgh edition of *Tales of my Landlord*, to be the productions of WALTER SCOTT, esq.

SCULL CAP INFORMATION.

For a small gratuity Mr. Lewis has permitted me to copy his own receipt, both for gathering and administering the plant; which, as to one or two particulars, differs from all others.

A recipe for the bite of a mad dog.—Take the plant called *scull cap*, gathered either before dog days begin, or after they are over, (that is before the 30th of July and after the 10th of September) and cure it in the shade. Cut it fine, and bottle it up close. Of this powder, make a decoction as strong as common tea; and give to an adult, half a pint night and morning, fasting; to a child 3 years old, one gill; to a child of 8 years, one and a half gill; to a child of 12 years, two gills.

The patient, on every third day, during the period of taking the decoction, must miss taking it, and instead of it, must take two tea-spoons full of *roll of brimstone*, with molasses sufficient to procure a free passage.

The patient must abstain from butter or milk, or any thing of a greasy nature, in his diet, and wholly from spirituous liquors. It is important also that he should not wet his feet.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA.

The reports daily circulated in Europe of the projects of this arbitress of the world, are numerous and absurd. By some it is stated, that her emperor, Alexander, is about taking another journey to meet his brother Sovereigns, and make a new overturn in the affairs of Europe—By others, he is making preparations to carve up Turkey, and raise the Cross on the mosques of the Crescent—And by a third, he is assembling a great army in the vicinity of Petersburg, and has invited the Duke of Wellington to be present at their inspection. But in contradiction of these accounts, we know, authentically, that at the last dates his Majesty and his Empress were enjoying the rural delights of their country palace at *Jerco Selo*. It is true, the Imperial Guards (25,000) had as usual been ordered to encamp in the vicinity, for summer exercise; and that the Emperor occasionally witnesses and reviews them.—There is not the smallest indication that Alexander will deviate from the pacific path he has marked out for himself.

DENMARK.

There have recently been negotiations between Sweden and Denmark, on the indemnifications due from the former to the latter, and amounting to about four millions of dollars. Sweden has agreed to pay the amount by instalment; and the King (Bernadotte) has announced that he and his son, to enable the nation to pay it without inconvenience, had agreed to relinquish nearly 90,000 dollars a year from their revenues. The Swedish army, according to annual custom, was formed into camps in *Scania*, and the King had taken up his temporary abode in the midst of them.

PRUSSIA.

Intelligence from Berlin states that 'recent investigations in Prussia and other countries have proved the existence of secret democratical societies, whose proceedings are of a treasonable nature.' A complete plan of a republican constitution had been seized in Germany.

A Prussian Officer, who shot another officer, at Berlin, in a duel, was condemned to *Twenty years' imprisonment*, one of his seconds to *Five*, and another to *Three years' imprisonment*.

SPAIN.

Letters from Cadiz of the 27th June, state that the Washington, 80 gun United States' ship, remained at that port, and it was understood that she would not sail from thence until her commander had obtained the decision of the Spanish Government, with regard to the Treaty respecting the Floridas.

GERMANY.

Col. Massenbach, aged 65, has been condemned to prison for life.

A functionary at Dresden wore a guilty conscience 20 years. He has surrendered himself, and confesses that so long ago he assassinated his wife!

FRANCE.

A Paris paper says the farmers in the south of France are reduced to despair on account of the cheapness of wheat.

The funeral of Madam Blanchard was attended by seven mourning coaches, and several family coaches were in the mournful train. She was 45 years of age.

GREAT BRITAIN.
HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 12, 1819.
SPANISH AGGRESSION.

Mr. Taylor inquired of ministers if they had any knowledge of a recent outrage committed by a Spanish frigate, in firing into a Liverpool merchantman and killing a passenger?

Lord Castlereagh replied, that government had received the depositions of the occurrence, and had immediately made a communication of them to the British Ambassador at Madrid, and had taken other measures to investigate the transaction.

Sir Charles Wolsely, Bart, and Joseph Harrison, a dissenting minister of Stockport, have been imprisoned in England, for delivering seditious speeches at Stockport, on the 26th June.

The London papers mention, that Lord Powerscourt, an Irish Peer, offered Madame Blanchard 25 guineas, to allow him to accompany her; but arrangements could not be made in the car; and thus his Lordship escaped death.

Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart, has been appointed Commodore and Commander in Chief on the coast of South America and in the South Seas, in the room of Commodore Bowles, who, owing to ill health, has requested to be recalled. Sir Thos. will hoist his flag in a line of battle ship, and have a Captain under him. It is supposed the *Vengeur*, 74, which has been ordered to Portsmouth from Leith, is intended for the service, with the *Gwen* and *Glendower*.

In England, emigration to the Cape of Good Hope and to New South Wales, is recommended.

Letters from London, of July 8th, say, the commercial crisis has passed, and those who are on their legs may calculate on standing firmly."

THE JEWS.—It is officially announced in London that at the late assembly of the Allied Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, it was unanimously decreed, that the Sovereigns pledge themselves to use every practicable means of improving the civil social and religious condition of the Jews, within their respective dominions. By this is understood in England, that the principal *mean* will be to convert them to Christianity. The experience of ages has shown this to be utterly impracticable. Nor have the Sovereigns any right to use other means, than those of persuasion to effect their conversion. Let them restore the Jews to all the rights and immunities of subjects and citizens; and as to their religion, let that remain between them and their God.—*Post. Cent.*

THE FLORIDAS.

The schooner *Enterprize*, Phinney, 45 days from the Coast of Africa, with 45 slaves, arrived at St. Augustine, about the 1st August.

EAST INDIES.

BURNING ISLANDS—Captain Stiles, of the brig *Homer*, in a letter from Batavia of April last, says: I passed the island of Amsterdam, at 11 P. M. with a fine breeze; it appeared to be all in flames; and I am perfectly convinced it is volcanic. The light was truly magnificent; and the eruptions, in three different directions, at certain distances.

CANADA.

Private letters mention that orders had been issued for putting Fort Wellington U. C. under repair; and that extensive Commissariat Magazines were forthwith to be erected at that Post, which is to be strengthened by a Company of the 70th reg now at Kingston.

HOME AFFAIRS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Annual Commencement at the University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was celebrated on Wednesday, the 25th inst., in the usual form; when the Honourary Degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on *Joseph Correa De Sylva*, and *Robert W. Shae, junr.*, esqr.

The returns of votes on the great question of the Separation of the District of Maine, have been returned, officially counted, and found to be as follows:

COUNTIES.	TOTALS.	FOR	AGAINST
Cumberland,	4709	3315	1394
Hancock,	1581	820	761
Kennebeck,	4591	3959	641
Lincoln,	4057	2523	1534
York,	3732	2086	1646
Oxford,	2443	1893	550
Penobscot,	815	584	231
Washington,	613	460	133
Somerset,	1677	1440	237
	24,223	17,691	7132

One return, supposed to be from *Newport*, giving 91 votes, all in favor of Separation, was rejected for gross informality.

CONNECTICUT.

The expences of this state, from April 10, 1818, to April 10, 1819, are stated at \$116,682. Revenue about \$117,000. Funds of the state, in U. States' Stock and Bank Stock, \$403,220.

The fanatic preacher *Longno Dow*, has returned to this country from Great Britain, and has notified his intention of preaching at several places in Connecticut.

NEW YORK.

The following appropriations made by the Legislature of the wealthy State of *New-York*, last year, do equal honor to her patriotism and liberality:—

To Columbia College,	\$10,000
To the New-York Free School,	5,000
For a new Academy,	6,000
For the Deaf and Dumb Institution,	10,000
For distributing farms, &c. to schools,	1,000
For two Churches, on quarantine ground,	2,000
For Buffalo harbor,	12,000
For the Grand Canal,	607,500
To improve Agriculture,	10,000
To purchase Seeds, &c.	1,000
Total—	\$64,500

Her liberality to her public servants is also of a high character, as will be seen by the following list:

The Governor has, yearly,	\$7,000
Chancellor,	4,500
Judges of S. C. each,	4,500
Attorney-General, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Reporter, each,	2,000
Commissary General,	1,500
Surveyor General,	2,500
Deputy Comptroller,	1,750

Lately at New York, the coroner, according to custom, was called to view the body of *Harvey Jessup*, an unfortunate debtor, confined on the limits of the debtor's goal. The jurors, after a studied investigation, reported his death to have been occasioned by the visitation of God, under a depression of mind and body, brought on by cruelty of *Abel*

Clapp, on whose account the poor unfortunate deceased had been confined, since the 22d day of October last, for the paltry sum of \$47 32-100.—Humanity shudders at the facts which came out in the investigation, one of which may not be amiss to mention, viz. the sheriff, a day or two previous to the death of the deceased, applied to his creditor for permission to remove him to the hospital at Bellevue—but, shocking to relate, no permission could be obtained!—*Nat. Adv.*

SARATOGA, August 25.—The arrival at this place for the week past, far exceeds any thing hitherto experienced. It is believed there were, on Saturday, nearly 800 strangers in the village, among whom, the Register exhibited the names of Count de Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain,) from Borden town; Col. Unzaga, his secretary; Col. Lapapie; Col. Barclay, British commissioner under the treaty of Ghent; the late Governor Ridgeley and Lloyd, of Maryland; beside many other distinguished foreigners and gentlemen of our country.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A correspondent at Union Town, Fayette co. Pa. under the date of Aug. 28, after mentioning the extreme distress that prevails in that part of the country, for the want of money, has favored us with the following prices at that place: it will be found very reasonable compared with the prices of this city.

PRICES CURRENT.—Wheat from 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1; Rye 62 $\frac{1}{2}$; Corn 50cts.; Bacon 12cts. per lb.; Flour 65 per barrel; Oats, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40cts per bushel; Whiskey, from 40 to 50 cents per gal.;—dull sales for all.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MR. WATERMAN.—It is with sorrow and regret I request you to publish for the information of the friends of the late lieut. *Ira Connor*, that there is now no doubt but that that amiable young man, in a spirit of enterprize worthy a better fate, was killed on 21st of August, 1817, in the third attack upon Fort Hat, in Mexico. He sailed from New Orleans about the 6th February, 1817, for Galveston, company with generals *Mina* and *Young*, (the latter of whom was late a colonel in the United States' army) and some time early in the Spring joined *Mina*'s expedition with the rank of Lieutenant. Mr. Connor was a native of Marion district, and though birth gave him not the proud advantages of wealth and family distinctions, yet (with credit to himself) and honorable and gentlemanly deportment in society, won for him, from all who knew him, more than wealth and family distinctions can give—Love, Esteem and Friendship.

Winyaw Intel.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—On Monday evening this city was visited with the severest thunder and lightning ever witnessed here. John Barret, of this place, and a Mr. Noble of Columbus, were killed, and several houses were struck, but not materially injured.

ILLINOIS.

A letter from Shawaneetown, Illinois, states that the daughter of a Mr. Courtney, who emigrated to this country shortly after Mr. Birkbeck, was bitten by a Tarantula spider, a few weeks ago, on the forehead, and died a short time after, under symptoms of the most excruciating pain. The faculty could afford her no relief. The next day after the

bite the head was swollen to an enormous size, and her whole body became livid, which characteristics remained until she was buried. There can be no doubt as to the identity of the animal with the *Anaea Turantula*, and as little with respect to the dreadful effects of its bite; though the assertion, that nothing but the sound of the lute can effect a cure, is most certainly chimerical.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—We learn by a recent arrival from Green Bay that the troops at that post are in fine health.

The Indians in the country surrounding Green Bay are well disposed and conduct in a very friendly manner towards our troops.

The fort built in 1816, is deemed by gen. Brown to be ineligible to its situation, and it is contemplated to erect one about two miles farther up the Fox river, on the opposite Bank.

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge, July 21.—A boat was dispatched from this place on Sunday evening last, with upwards of twenty men, destined, we believe, to join the expedition now forming against Texas, a detachment of which are at present encamped on the banks of the Sabine.

Alexandria, July 10.—Extract of a letter, dated Camp Freeman, June 28th, 1819. "Gen. Aradoua, commanding the royalists, is now moving towards us in full force—the Indians are annoying him on all sides, and have taken some prisoners from him and sent them to us—the people here know more sanguine of success; recruits are joining us daily."

A New Orleans paper, informs us that, the important suit of Jasper Lynch vs. the Natchez Steam Boat Company was determined on Friday last in the Supreme Court of this State—judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff for \$65,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—It is suggested to the humane and public spirited citizens of New Orleans that, along the coast which has been visited by the late hurricane, these may be many persons, whose houses have been destroyed, and who are destitute of provisions to sustain life. It is reduced to certainty that a great number of persons, who have been shipwrecked, must be in want of assistance to extricate them from their unfortunate situation, and that this city is the nearest place from which they can look for it. One or two vessels of small burthen suitably manned and equipped and laded with provisions, and materials for repairing houses and vessels, if immediately dispatched along the coast between the Itegoulets and Mobile Point, might not only restore many families to the comforts of home but might be the means of saving the lives of a number of human beings.

Aug. 6. We are now extremely happy to learn that much less damage was suffered at the Belize than might have been anticipated, from the hurricane. The light house lost nothing but the scaffolding which surrounded it, and which was blown down. The only vessels damaged were the brigs Mary Ann and Sally Dana, and a ship outward bound, which lost their masts, and are ashore. The above information is brought by the schooner Flying Fish, from Campeachy, which crossed the bar on Saturday last, and arrived opposite the city yesterday.

For an account of the Hurricane see the following page.

Gen. BOLIVAR, a CHARACTERISTIC SKETCH

Extract of a letter from a Paris paper of June 20th.

The Supreme Chief of the Republic of Venezuela, Simon Bolivar, was born at Caracas, and cannot, by any means, be considered an adventurer.—An indefatigable promoter of the liberties of his country for 15 years past—he takes, at present, the attitude of another Washington. Descended from a noble family, he enjoys a patrimony of 200,000 francs (about 40,000 dollars) annual income; part of this estate is now expended upon the success of an enterprize, the first idea of which entered his mind, amid the pleasures of Paris, where he had come for completion of his education.

For twelve or thirteen years, he was well known in the highest circles of this city. On his arrival, he was twenty-two years of age. He had the Spanish figure; a very agreeable expression; black eyes; lively and ardent; regular features. He was about middle size; expressed himself with great facility; his imagination was brilliant; his character determined, and in nothing has he fallen below his first education. He speaks French as well as an Englishman or Spaniard in general can speak that language. He is active; emulous of gaining instruction, and may be said to be on a level with the science of his age. He attended all the public courses, and initiated himself into all the modern discoveries. He was the intimate friend of the illustrious Humboldt and Bonpland, with whom he travelled a considerable time. To enlarge the sphere of his knowledge, he travelled over England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and a part of Germany. He thus formed his character, and assumed his rank amongst his species; was placed under the auspices of Gen. Miranda, who placed that sword in his hand which he has since managed so well.

The taste and habits of his early youth seemed to have designed him for a very different career.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR JULY.

WALKING DRESS.—A jaconet muslin round dress with a chemise body, and long sleeves made rather full, and finished at the bottom with a fullness of muslin in front of the wrist; the fullness confined across by narrow bands, which button in the middle the bottom of the skirt richly embroidered, and the embroidery surmounted by a full trimming of muslin. The spencer worn with this dress is composed of primrose-coloured figured poplin; the spencer turns over in the pelorus style; it just meets at the bottom of the waist, and partially displays the front of the under-dress.

EVENING DRESS.—A white satin slip, over which is a round dress composed of white gauze with small pink spots; the bottom of the skirt is finished by a band of white, terminated by a full flounce of blond lace; over this is a trimming surmounted by a lace flounce.

PARISIAN WALKING DRESS. Cambric muslin gown ornamented round the border with fine lace surmounted with five broad tucks, and a richly embroidered flounce edged with lace. *Corsage a-la-Savigne*, with a dark green embroidered belt. Long puckered sleeves; Triple Spanish ruff of lace, with pointed edges. Yellow gauze bonnet, ornamented with a full bouquet of lilacs. Dove colored parasol white fringe. Dark green kid slippers and gloves.

ENGLISH SUMMER WALKING DRESS.—Round dress of fine India muslin over blush-coloured silk, finished by a broad puckered ornament at the border to correspond. *Canezou* spencer of blush satin and fine lace. Bonnet of the same with a full bouquet of roses, myrtle blossoms, or other small flowers;

**EXTENSIVE AND DISTRESSING FIRE!
IN NOVA SCOTIA.**

ST. JOHNS, N. F. July 24.—Between one and two o'clock on Monday morning last, a vacant house recently occupied by Mr. Geo. Garland, near Mr. Thomas Williams' was discovered to be on fire; and although the alarm was immediately given, and attended with the utmost alacrity, before any number of people had collected on the spot, the whole house was in a blaze. The wind was a point or two to the southward of west and blew a gentle breeze, which carried the flames to the houses on the opposite side of the lane.—The fire took Mr. Branscombe's house, occupied by Dr. Kely, at the corner of this lane and Water street, almost directly; from whence it crossed to James Watson & Co on the south sides, and then continued its course easterly on both sides of the street with the utmost rapidity. Mr. Williams' house caught in a short time and communicated the fire on the dwelling house of Messrs. Meagher, Sons & Co. and from thence to the residence of Dr. Duggan, on the opposite side, which, with the buildings westward, as Codner & Tracey's were laid entirely in ashes.—The Engine belonging to the upper end of the town was brought down by Mr. Bennett, on the first alarm, and after some ineffectual attempts to prevent the fire spreading beyond Mr. Williams' house was removed to Colner & Tracey's. Fortunately at this place a garden divided the houses westward from Messrs. Meagher & Sons', and by removing a pile of wood which occupied a small space between Colner and Tracey's and the buildings eastward, and the very great exertions of a small party in working the engine the progress of the flames westward were here arrested. During this time, the fire continued to extend its ravages eastward with increased violence; the wind freshened considerably and carried before it burning brands and live coals which falling on some houses at some distance set them at once in a blaze. The Ordnance Engines were soon brought up, accompanied by the military from the garrison, under the command of lieut. col. Manners, and stationed at the break on the eastern side of Mrs. Elliot's. Here they were joined by a few active individuals of the town and the troops recently arrived from Halifax, the latter having landed from the transport, under the direction of Capt. Hawker; of the 15th; and through their united and strenuous exertions, they with much difficulty preserved the range of new buildings to the eastward from falling a prey to the element. By 5 o'clock, every building in Water st. from Codner and Tracey's to Mrs. Elliot's inclusive, together with the houses in Duckworth street west of the Roman Catholic Chapel to the lane leading to Wm. Mahon's was razed to the ground—and the Chapel and the Bishop's house were with considerable difficulty preserved.

The inhabitants of that part of the town which is destroyed, perceiving at the commencement what little probability there was of preserving the buildings, began at an early hour to remove their property, but the short time allowed them for that purpose, enabled very few to save one half of their effects, as the whole work of devastation was concluded in the short space of 3 or 4 hours.

By this calamity, upwards of one hundred houses with many very extensive stores, have been destroyed; and the number of inhabitants obliged to seek a new shelter in consequence, are thought to amount from 12 to 1500. The loss of property has

not yet been correctly ascertained; but it is said to be at least £150,000.

Among the buildings destroyed, were the house occupied by Dr. Duggan, the house and stores of T. Williams & Co. T. Meagher, Sons & Co. James Watson, & Co. Patrick Doyle, Attwood & Haynes, (recently occupied by and belonging to J. Dunscomb & Co.) Benjamin Bowring, J. Bayly, Jas. Coddy S. Kough, Wm. Cullen & Co. and George Niven Cunningham, Bell & Co. and G. N. Elliot, on the water side. Among the sufferers on the north side of the street, are Dr. Kiely, Wm. Newman, Henry Dugan, Wm. Mahon, H. R. Douglass, Rich. Pondergast, Mark Coxon, John Sudgrove, Mrs. Matthews, Dr. Coleman, John O'Donnell, &c.

There is no certainty how the fire originated; but there being an ash heap against the back of the house, it is generally thought that some hot ashes have been carelessly thrown against the dry clapboards, which, catching fire, has occasioned the mischief.

HURRICANE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—A dispatch boat has arrived from the bay of St. Louis with letters from an officer in that place, addressed to com. Patterson, describing the loss of the United States schooner *Firebrand*, whilst at anchor off the Pass of Christian, on the night of Wednesday last, the 28th ult. There were 45 persons on board at the time, all of whom are supposed to have perished, as no intelligence had been obtained of the safety of any one of them—and the dead bodies were driving ashore by the waves. The officers on board were lieut. Grey, Doctor Wardle, and Messrs. Perkins and Adams, midshipmen. The schooner *Thomas*, *Shields* was also capsized at the bay of St. Louis, and all the hands lost. All the houses at the bay of St. Louis were seriously damaged, and most of them blown down: at the Pass, also, only three houses were left standing: no lives, however were lost at either place. The whole coast from the Regoulettes to Mobile, to which latter place only our intelligence reaches, is a scene of desolation, covered with fragments of vessels and houses, the bodies of human beings, and the carcasses of cattle.

The hurricane, the ravages of which we have partially described, was sensibly felt in New Orleans, but occasioned so serious damage in its vicinity or in the city itself. Its progress appears to have been in an easterly direction through the Gulph of Mexico.

SEVERE GALE.—Extract of a letter from C. Heartt, esq. dated Mobile, 31st July.—“We have experienced one of the severest gales ever known in this country. It commenced on Tuesday last, and has not ceased yet. Holman and Gunnison's two wharves received the most injury. One is entirely washed away, and the other partly destroyed. The water is into Stewart's store, and barges, &c. are sailing about the town.”

MONEY CONCERN.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of the laws and regulations relative to deposits for coinage, at the Mint of the United States, in Philadelphia.

1. Deposits of gold and silver, to any amount (except very small deposits, say under the value of \$50, when inferior to the legal standard) will be received at the Mint, from any individual or public body, at any time in working hours; though it is desirable that they should be made during the forenoon.

2. About 12 o'clock on the next day after the deposit is made, when the Assayer will have ascertained its quality, the depositor will receive from the Treasurer its real intrinsic value, without any deduction, except a very small one for refining, when the quality is under the legal standard; and this certificate will entitle the owner to receive from the Treasurer of the Mint its full amount in specie, as soon as it shall have been coined; or the certificate will be immediately taken at most of the Banks in the city, and the amount paid, either without any discount, or at most, not exceeding one half or one per cent.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday, contradicts, on "sufficient" authority, a statement of the Weekly Register, asserting that—

"The Secretary of the Treasury had taken the U. S. Bank into his special keeping, and had issued an order, at the instance of the Bank, to the collectors of the different ports, not to receive the Branch notes of the Bank in payment of duties, unless they purport to be issued in the place where the payment is made; and that the Secretary had written to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, advising them of the measure, and openly avowing his intention to save the Bank, and that the means used is the only one to be relied upon.

The following flat denial of the assertions of the Weekly Register, is from the former paper—

"It is not true, that the Secretary of the Treasury (or any body else) has issued "an order not to receive the Branch Notes of the Bank in payment of duties, unless they purport to be issued in the place where the payment is made." The Notes of the Bank and of its Offices are every where received in payment of duties, and always have been.

"It is not true, that any circular, or any thing of that kind, has been written to the Senators or Representatives in Congress from the Treasury Department, on that or any other subject.

The government of the United States, says the Richmond Enquirer, owns \$7,000,000 of the United States' Bank Stock, on which it pays the Bank 5 per cent, per ann. This semi-annual interest is 175,000 dollars. But during the last half year, the stock divides nothing: The government then loses the aforesaid sum of 175,000 dollars. *Quod hoc*

The cashier of the U. S. bank has, by advertisement, notified the public, that in cases where notes have been cut into two pieces, and one of the pieces may have been lost, that they will not pay the full amount of such note to the holder. This mandate,

it will be recollect, is contrary to the decision of a case lately decided in the District Court of Columbia.

The last Richmond Compiler contains an advertisement signed *Joseph Trent*, offering for sale coaches, horses, gigs, pianos, family negroes, and a valuable piece of ground, &c. which, he says, are to be disposed of "With a view of meeting bank curtailments and discounts, an event ever to be lamented, which has forced upon him the necessity of this measure."

A late Lexington paper gives the names of the following banks that do not redeem their notes with specie, viz:—

Barbourville, Burlington, Steam Mill, Columbia, Somerset, Lebanon, Russelville, Christian, Green River, Morgantown, and Greenville

PRICES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—*National Stocks.*—U. S. Bank, 95 3/8 to 96—Six per cent. old and defer'd, books closed—Louisiana, 100—War Loans, 101 1/4 to 102—Seven per cent, 105 1/2—Three per cent 65—Yazoo, 85 1/2 a 87 1/2—Spanish Dolls, 4 premium—Doubloons, \$15 20.

BILLS on London, 60 days 100

— British government, 101.

— France, 5; 40

— Amsterdam, 39 1/2 cents.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 30.—The Western Sun printed at Vincennes, Indiana, states, that the Vincennes bank has emitted a new batch of paper, payable nine months after date, at their BRANCH in Vevay. It is said that the "nine months after date" is printed on a dark ground, in a small letter at the top of the bill, and so contrived as to require careful scrutiny to distinguish them from those payable on demand.

HEALTH OF OUR CITIES.

Baltimore, Aug. 28.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The cases of fever at the remote parts of Fell's Point adverted to in our last report, we are sorry to say, have considerably increased in number, and are very *decisively* characterized with the symptoms of yellow fever. They amount in number to about to about fifty cases; they are still confined within very narrow limits, and are chiefly traced to the same spot; but exhibit indications of slowly extending.

The deaths have been hitherto very few; but most of the cases having occurred within a few days, their results are not yet ascertained, but it is estimated in the proportion of one fifth. The board are disposed to hope the disease may not spread; but have thought it their duty to give this *early notice* of its *unfavorable* aspect, and earnestly to advise the citizens of that district to *move away as speedily as possible*. By order of the Board of Health,

P. REIGART, Clerk.

An official notice, dated Aug. 31, in the Baltimore papers, says that the fever has not increased in that city since the notice of the 28th August.

Boston, August 25.

The remarks and facts given in the last *Centinel*, on the subject of the state of the health of this town, extended no later than Friday afternoon when the copy was placed in the hands of the Compositors. On that evening several deaths occurred, and under circumstances which required that immediate interment should take place, and, for (the first time this season) three of the bodies were buried in the night; but all under the superintendence of the officers of the Board of Health.

The number of deaths in the principal cities, we will endeavour to collect, and put into the shape of a table, so as to exhibit at one view the cases of mortality from July 1 to October 1, instead of giving them in detail.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31. The Board of Health has prohibited vessels, goods or persons, from coming to this city from Baltimore, on account of the prevalent fever there. The passengers in the steam boat, among whom were a number of members of the theatrical corps, were to-day permitted to land at Camden, opposite the city; and the boat will continue for the present to bring up the southern mail.

Baltimore, Sept. 2.—We have this morning again examined all the official returns to the Board of Health, relative to the state of the malignant fever which has caused so much excitement both at home and abroad, and it is with the most heartfelt satisfaction we can state, that within the last 24 hours but *two* new cases are reported to have occurred, and these of a milder nature than usual. It is to be hoped, under circumstances so favorable, that the useless and injurious restrictions imposed by the Executive of Virginia and the Health Office of Philadelphia, will be immediately rescinded.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD BLAND LEE, of the District of Columbia, Judge of the Orphan's Court for the County of Washington, in the District aforesaid, vice Robert Brent, resigned.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN N. CAROLINA.

CHARLES FISHER, H. G. BURTON, and Mr. HOOKE, have been chosen representatives to the sixteenth Congress.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The hon. MARK L. HURL is elected for the Third; and the hon. MARTIN KINSLY, for the Fourth Eastern Districts.

IN TENNESSEE.

ROBERT MACK is elected to Congress from the Fifth congressional District in Tennessee.

THE NAVY.

We have received the following information from Norfolk under the date of Sept. 1.

"The Constellation Frigate will sail shortly to join Com. Perry, who will then hoist his broad pennant on board this ship; she has a gallant crew and for your satisfaction I enclose you a pretty correct list of her officers now board, to wit:

CAPTAIN WADSWORTH

LIEUTENANTS Shuhrick, Crabb, Stallings, Tippett, Sawyer, and Stribbling

MIDSHIPMEN Kuhn, Keogh, Green, Richard son, Gay, Sterrett, Saunders, Steed, Pinkney, Lowndes, Palmer, Page, Turner, Carr, Handy, Starr, Mercer, Wright, Cocke, Hosack, Fairlie, Howell, Marston, and Clinton

The Peacock which is bound to the Mediterranean is officered as follows:

CAPTAIN BROWN

LIEUTENANTS Skinner, Evans, Wish, Whitlock, and Giffin

MIDSHIPMEN Gillmyer, Davis, Barney, Kincker, Bougan, Cambridge, Brown, Adams, Baker, and Zanzinger

The following are the names of the officers, that were unfortunately lost, on board the U.S. schooner *Firebrand*, during a dreadful hurricane, on the night of the 28th of July last; whilst at anchor off the Pass of Christian, exclusive of the crew, said to consist of forty five persons.

Lient. Henry Gray, of New-York.

Dr. Robert C. Wardle, of New York.

Midshipman Roderick R. Adams, of N. Carolina.

Midshipman Isaac E. Perkins, of N. Hampshire.

We are concerned further to state that fears are entertained for the safety of the U. States Schooner *Hornet*, Lieut. Ramage, that during the same storm was cruising off the Balize in quest of pirates, as no information had reached New-Orleans, at the latest dates, respecting her.

FREDERICK GRIMKE is appointed President Judge for the Sixth Judicial District of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Qua Parrish.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. J. W. CUNNINGHAM.

I love the ivy mantled tower,

Rock'd by the storms of thousand years;

The grave whose melancholy flower

Was nourish'd by a martyr's tears

The sacred yew so feared in war,

Which, like the sword to David given,

Inflicted more than human scar,

And lent to man the arms of heaven:

I love the organ's joyous swell,

Sweet echo of the heavenly ode;

I love the cheerful village bell,

Pain emblem of the call of God.

Waked by the sound I bend my feet,

I bid my swelling sorrows cease!

I do but touch the mercy seat,

And hear the still small voice of peace;

And as the ray of evening fades,

I love amidst the dead to stand;

Where, in the altar's deepening shades,

I seem to meet the ghostly band:

One comes—Oh! mark his sparkling eye,

The light of glory kindles there;

Another—bear his deep-drawn sigh—

O, 'tis the sigh of dumb despair:

Another treads the shadowy aisle,

I know him—'tis my sainted sire—

I knew his patient, angel smile,

His shepherd's voice, his eye of fire,

His ashes rest in yonder urn—

I saw his death—I closed his eye;

Bright sparks amidst those ashes burn,

That death had taught me how to die.

Long be our father's temple our's,—

Woe to the hand by which it falls;

A thousand spirits watch its towers,

A cloud of angels guard its walls.

And be their shield by us possessed;

Lord, rear around thy blest abode,

The buttress of a holy breast,

The rampart of a present God.

DIED—At Alexandria, D. C. on the 25th ult. W. Coopers, merchant, aged about 30 years, a native of England, but for a few years past a resident of Alexandria

At the house of Col. James D. Thomas, in the county of St. Clair, Illinois, July, 29th, Col. Jess Thomas, late treasurer of Illinois.